The Bethel Courier.

A Weekly Family Newspaper, Neutral in Politics, devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Mechanic Arts, and the News of the Day.

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The Bethel Courier.

SMITH & NUTTING, Proprietors.

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TERMS.

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History of Bethel.

By Dr. N. T. True.

CHAPTER II.

Before proceeding further in our history, it is necessary to give a sketch of the life of Capt. Joseph Twitchell who had the most direct interest or any one in the earliest history of the town, although he never became a resident. Additional interest will be given, from the fact, that he was the ancestor of all the numerous persons of that name in this vicinity.

Joseph Twitchell, was born in Sherborn, Mass., 13th 1718-19. His forefather, Twitchell *alias* Tuchill, of Dover, was admitted to the freemanship may 14th, 1634. "He was a man irreproachable character; ambition never sents him to have Cycle in stature, and a He strength," traits not altogether from his descendants. Twitchell of Dorchester, prob ther, is supposed to have Medfield as early as 1663. his family. ily took the name Twitchell. Joseph had a son who united with others to the Indian title to lands in 1682. A son of his, born in 1688, and Twitchell brook. His present Esq., was daughter of sketch, banks, Fairborn, and Joseph to the church, 17th, 17

He settled in on the east side of a place known as Rocky Meadow, on the south side of a rocky hill, and became the leading citizen of that town, for many years. He served as Captain of the Militia and Commissary for the Army in 1[illegible]. He was chosen Representative to the General Court, a Justice of the Peace, and for fourteen years acted as Town Clerk and Treasurer. He was appointed guardian to settle the estate of deceased Indians at Natick. Long after the estates were settled, and after his death, the Indians came to claim born, to his son Peter's house, and if they did not still have an unsettled claim.

An anecdote is related of him as follows;

He had been to Halifax on some business, and on his return home his vessel encountered a violent storm, during which the rudder head was driven it to pieces, and the vessel rendered unmanageable. The captain gave up in despair, and said that they must go to the bottom. Capt. Twitchell examined the nature of the accident, and being of an inventive turn of mind, suspended a man headforemost over the stern of the vessel, a man holding on to each of his ankles, who with an axe cut a hole through the vessel into the cabin. Through this he fastened a temporary tiller with which they managed the vessel, so that she arrived safely at Boston. He drew a plan of the contrivance, of the vessel from Halifax to Boston, which is now in my possession.

He married a second wife, widow Deborah (Fasset) Fasset, June 5, 1786, and died with the apoplexy Mo., 12th, 179[illegible] sustained a reputation as his contemporaries and his memory still cherished by his grand-children. He had seven children. [illegible] may frequently refer to some of them we will name them here: 1st, Joel; 2nd Joseph; 3d Elizabeth; 4th Joel Twitchell, 4th, Eleazer; 5th, Ezra; resided in Bethel;

6th, Martha, married Nathan Bixby; 7th, Deborah; Abel; 9th, Deborah, married Joseph Maynard of Framingham; th, Molly (Mary) married Rider; Amos, died unmarried the army; 12th, Eli, resided in el; 13th, Peter, resided in 14th, Julia, born March 18th, ed in B married Wm. Tucker, of Fram

witchell never resided in Cl having a good opportunity Bet acquainted with the natural to s of the town, he immediately re enced buying up the various o s of others.

t a meeting of the proprietors ril, 6th, 1774, they voted to sell the ill Lot, so called, being the 24th lot Range 3rd, and the 23rd lot Range 4th, to Capt. Joseph Twitchell, for the sum of fifteen pounds silver money. This was a higher sum than Peter Minuits paid 125 years previous, for the whole of Manhattan Island on which New York city now stands.—The price paid by him was twenty-four dollars. It may not be uninteresting to many, to know the boundaries of lot 24, in Range 3rd.

Commencing at the Mill-dam near Caleb Rowe's dwelling house, it runs easterly, between the house and stable of Dr. N. T. True, to a stake in the swamp on the Frye estate, thence northerly, back of John Hasting's and Dr. Moses Mason's buildings, running through the Parsonage, now occupied by Rev. E. A Buck, and extending into the lot owned by Stiles and Chapman, thence westerly through a house lot recently fenced out by Valentine Stiles, and extending to the road north of Josiah Brown's dwelling house, and thence southwardly to the first mentioned bound.

This lot it will be perceived embraced a large portion of the village at Bethel Hill, including also the mill privileges.

Capt. Twitchell built a saw mill that year, on the fall near Eber Clough's Starch factory. The remains of the dam are still to be seen. This appears to have been the first building erected in the town. He did not however secure a title to the lots till 1783. The same year he built a grist mill at the lower fall on the spot where the present grist mill now stands at Bethel Hill. On the opposite side of the street on land owned by Mr. David Brown was erected the first dwelling house at Bethel Hill, which was built for the accomodation of the miller. This was in 1779.

Capt. T's primary object was to induce settlers to move into the town, but for several years after settlers came, there was no miller. Each patron carried his grist to the mill, ground it, and left it for the next customer. The same was the case with the saw mill. The natural consequence was, that the grist mill soon became out of repair, and as it had a large undershot wheel it required more water than the stream was able to supply. This rendered situation of the early settlers very trying.

—The Milford Journal states that Charles Spear of Bellingham started from Woonsocket for home on the 29th ult., in a state of intoxication, and the next morning he was found by the side of the road a corpse. His horse returned home in such a bruised and mangled condition that it was necessary to kill him.

—Jack [illegible], a free colored man and his wife residing near Halifax, N. C., while indulging in strong drink, had a quarrel on Christmas night, after which the man lay down and went to sleep. His wife then took an axe and deliberately chopped his head off.

Selected Tale.

MAY: THE SQUATTER'S DAUGHTER.

BY METTA VICTORIA VICTOR.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER VI.

May Lancaster was becoming initiated into the wonders of fashionable life among her cousins in London.

Upon Mr. Lancaster's return with a comfortable fortune, which rumor exaggerated to twice its real bulk, the relatives who did not cast him off were anxious to prove the strength of kindred affection by giving him a warm welcome. His elder brother was dead, and his father showing signs of forgiving him, the probability was that he would inherit the title of lord; and May, being his only heir, would be Lady May. His sister Arabella was married to an earl, a widower with two or three children by his first wife.—Arabella was also the mother of two children. She lived very fashionably, and was tolerably miserable at home, and excessively gay abroad. The other sister, after whom May was named, had grown to womanhood a very pretty and lovable person, and was now a bride.

Arabella, having been the most bitter in her opposition to the marriage of her brother, was now the most ardent in her welcome of a pair whose existence she had so long ignored.—She had an elegant home in London, the winter season was at its height; her brother must meet his old friends once more; his sweet little girl would be such a comfort to visit so much: she could take no denial but that they must come to her, and remain until they saw fit to set up an establishment of their own.

Alice was too really gentle and forgiving to resist the importunities of her husband, who was in high spirits now that he had returned to a more congenial element.

The morning after her arrival at Beverly House, May found herself alone in the drawing-room with her girl cousins. The earl's oldest child was a boy of fourteen, and away at school. The girls had a governess at home. There were three of them; the oldest about twelve, and the half-sister of the other two. In the innocence of her dear, unsophisticated little heart, May already loved her cousins, and was prepared for nothing but love from them. Their beautiful dresses and graceful manners were sincerely admired by her; and she could not dream that her own superior personal beauty had already awakened unkind feeling in Clara's heart, if not in the two younger ones.

"Come, play something for us," said Clara, drawing May up to the piano.

She was a fine musician herself for her age, and wished to be invited in turn to display her accomplishments.

"Indeed, I cannot," replied the little western heroine. "I never saw a piano until I went on to the steamer to come here. But I should like to hear you play."

"The little barbarian!" exclaimed Clara, in French. "I should not wonder if she could not read! Ah, I should not think mamma would force the company of such a stupid thing upon us! She is only an American savage!"

Now May was really a much better scholar than any of her cousins, for her mother had carefully instructed her in everything but music. That she proposed to leave until she could put her at once under the best masters; and had not, therefore, after their means permitted, sent for a piano, thinking every year that they would leave the next for England. She could sketch and paint quite creditably; and, as for French, she spoke it better than the envious girl who had just said such hateful things,

All three of the cousins laughed, not dreaming that their guest understood what had been said. It was a hard stroke upon the confiding nature of May, who thought the politeness shown her was all unaffected. She blushed violently, and the tears sprang to her eyes.

"If you think me stupid," she said, "I can go to my mamma's apartment, and not trouble you," in the same language.

For an instant, Clara, though accustomed to deception, was confounded at finding herself thus betrayed. She knew that her mother would severely reprimand her if she permitted her guest to go away offended, for she had been charged to be very civil to her. So she smiled and said: "Excuse me, May; I only said it for a jest. We girls are always teasing each other. Of course, you know a great deal; you speak French beautifully."

May's proud heart struggled for a moment, and then she generously concluded to treat it as a jest.

"Of course they *do* see a great deal in me that is very different from them; and how can I blame them for laughing sometimes?" she thought; and, smothering her indignation, she said, decidedly [illegible] something for me, if you please; I shall like to hear *you*, I know."

Clara sat down and dashed off one of her most brilliant pieces. May so evidently admired her skill that she felt somewhat softened towards her. It was not in her nature to be generous enough to praise anybody warmly, but she loved commendation in the same ratio that she disliked to give it.

"Give us a waltz, Clara," cried Edith. "May and I will waltz the mazourka."

"But I do not know how," said May.

This time there was nothing said; but a significant glance, which was interchanged, spoke as loudly as words and made the flush rise to a lovely cheek.

Edith and Ellen put their arms about each other, and glided off into the graceful evolutions of the dance. May followed them with wistful eyes, and complimented them when they had finished; but she could hardly keep her lip from trembling; and, shortly after she made her escape to her mother's chamber. There was no one in; and she sat a long time in solitude, with the tears raining down from her eyes. She felt that her relatives did not mean to be entirely kind to her, and, far from having the vanity to attribute it to the right cause, envy of her beauty and reputed wealth, she thought that she was considered by them as an unfit associate.

Her mother, coming in, caught her in tears. The only explanation that she gave of them was that she was homesick.

"It is such a sudden change for you, darling," said Mrs. Lancaster, "I do not wonder that you feel a little strange. Yet there is so much to interest you, I should think you would be too engrossed by novelties to feel homesick. I must confess our little western home, with its hardships and beauties commingled, was pleasanter in many respects than this stately splendor. The *heart* had full and healthy play there. Here there is too much that is hollow." Alice had forgotten that she was only talking with a child, and was surprised at the earnestness with which May answered: "It seems so to me too, mamma."

"You must not indulge in regret for the past, my dear," said her mother, drawing her close with a kiss. "Where we lived, there were no suitable opportunities for you to pursue such an education as you ought to have. You would have had to be sent away to some Eastern State to a school, and would have lost the Society of your parents entirely. So, if you love us, you ought to be glad that you are here. You wish to study, do you not, and improve yourself?"

"Oh, yes, dear mamma, I wish it *so much!*" answered May, impetuously. "I should like to know as much as my cousins, so that they cannot laugh at my ignorance."

"Well, my love, if you are studious, you will soon overtake them," replied Mrs. Lancaster with a smile, for she was somewhat skeptical as to the depth of their acquirements.

Edith and Ellen were both younger than May, and, except in dancing and music, were not nearly so far advanced.

The next day, their holiday in honor of their cousin being over, the new pupil was introduced to her duties in the school-room, for she was to share the instructions of their governess with her cousins for the winter. She had also a dancing-master and one in music. It was in vain that her young companions, in many artful ways, endeavored to make her ignorance appear ridiculous before these, in order to enhance their own merits by contrast. She was so apt at learning, so amiable and so very pretty, that she won the regard of all her teachers. The governess preferred her to the rest of her pupils, but did not dare to show her partiality; for the selfish Miss Clara was not without influence in the house, and she would brook no rivalry.

May would not tell even her mother the petty annoyance to which she was subjected. His extreme ignorance of all things connected exclusively with city life was the one standing jest of Clara. The enjoyment she would have had from the novelty of seeing new sights, visiting places of amusement, and the like, was dampened by a knowledge of this, and her enthusiastic nature constantly repressed, for fear of exciting ridicule.

She had been but a couple of weeks in the midst of her new life, when Arthur Beverly, the son who had been away at school, returned home to enjoy the brief holiday between Christmas and New-Year's. He was a slender, stylish lad, witty and saucy, as young college boys are apt to be, a little irreverent and reckless in demeanor, fond of talking about dogs and horses, and immensely fond of teazing his sisters.

But for his cousin May he took a liking the first time he met her.

"He did like to see girls have some modesty and good sense," he informed Clara. "And, besides, May was the prettiest girl he had ever seen. Handsome as a picture—handsomer than *she* could ever hope to be if she lived a thousand years."

It was of no use for Clara to get vexed; the more he annoyed her, the more he was delighted; and he revenged every slight she put upon May in some such practical way, and heaped such a mountain of sarcasm upon her, that she was obliged to yield, and be as good as possible to her cousin while her brother thus took the position of champion.

May was almost equally pleased with Arthur. His kindness to her, his manly way of protecting her, and his quick, brilliant ways, caused her

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Bethel Courier. : : A Home Paper.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We give an abstract of Governor Morrill's message to the Legislature.

After alluding to the financial affairs of the state which have from various causes been increasing from year to year, he recommends the most rigid economy in all the departments of public service. He says:

"This increase in the annual expenditures is mainly attributable to the adoption of a more liberal policy for the promotion of general education the advancement of agriculture, and for the establishment and support of charitable and reformatory institutions. The wisdom and humanity of this policy by the State, is unquestionable; and yet it greatly increases the sphere of its duties and the demands upon its bounty, while it introduces into the public service a new element of public solicitude, requiring the utmost vigilance and watchfulness, under the humanitarian impulses of the age, to keep in check the constant tendency to press upon the verge beyond which public charity becomes excessive liberality with the money of the people, and oppressive.

There are at the present time about two million acres of public lands.—Of these 1,500,000 acres are valuable chiefly as settling lands, and under our present policy, or any that it would be thought wise to adopt, will yield no revenue to the Treasury. The residue, under a judicious system of annual permits and occasional sales, might be made to yield, it is believed, a sum sufficient to extinguish the public debt.

The average length of the annual sessions of the Legislature for the last ten years is ninety-one days, yielding an annual product of about one hundred resolves, one hundred and fifty special and seventy five general acts. Of the general acts two thirds at least will be found to be acts "to amend," "additional to," "to repeal," "explanatory of," "defining," and "to simplify" former acts. Of the private acts, the great proportion were acts "to incorporate" companies for the promotion of various private enterprises, and which could all be done as well under a general act for that purpose, without application to the Legislature, while the objects to be accomplished by the resolves in most cases, might be confided by general powers to some other department of the government, or heads of departments.

Thus it will be seen the law making power is legislating: enacting, revising, amending, explaining, defining simplifying, and repealing, full one-fourth of the political year, while the people are pretty busy, arranging for, attending to, engaged in and determining the elections of Governor, Senators, Representatives, county and municiple officers the balance of the year. That there is too much legislation is proverbial. That it costs too much is obvious. That the ceaseless agitation incident to annual elections is prejudicial to that calm dignity which should characterise the election of our rulers and legislators will not be doubted. The burden is not the less grievous as the result of a self-imposed system. The expense is not the less real because it is the voluntary expense of time and labor, nor on that account the less useless: and the ultimate result not the less prejudicial to the general prosperity because it is the cheerful homage of the citizen to the Commonwealth. Prospectively, without resources to meet the current expenditures of the government, except what shall be drawn directly from the pockets of the people by taxation, and these expenditures constantly advancing, it becomes a question of vital importance whether it does not cost too much in money, time and labor, to govern the State? Whether the real interests of the State may not be as well cared for with less attention bestowed upon political and party questions, and leaving more leisure for business pursuits. Considering the perfected state of our laws with general laws for private corporations and with reasonable adherence to the law authorizing antecedent notice upon all legislation effecting private rights, it is believed less than one-half the time and money spent in annual session and elections would be adequate to all the demands for legislation.

With annual sessions there is little hope of reform; so large a portion of the time is ordinarily spent in the preliminaries that the aspirations even of the members for a short session die out, with positive languor consequent upon inaction before the actual business is brought before them.

With prevalent and universal demand for short sessions, less legislation and less expense, the State annually exhibits marked uniformity in time [illegible] quantity of legislation and [illegible] of expenditures. Biennial [illegible] elections, in my judgment, would do much to relieve the burden of which there is such universal complaint. I therefore recommend that you propose to the people a change of the Constitution of the State providing for biennial instead of annual sessions and elections—and for a change of the time of holding the election from September to November, the day of the election of electors of President and Vice President, and thereby obviate the necessity of an additional election each Presidential year.

Our State, it need not be doubted, possesses the elements of a prosperous Commonwealth. Its physical geography clearly indicates the path of its future progress. No people should be unmindful of, as none can long successfully struggle against, the natural characteristics of the country they inhabit. Its natural features and relative position are quite decisive in modifying the present and predetermining the future. We cannot hope to escape the influences of similar causes. The general physical facts, peculiar to our State, are its greatly diversified soil and climate—the former fruitful, yet not exhuberant; the latter severe, yet pure and salubrious—its immense forests, its mineral resources, its numerous and unequaled water-falls, its navigable rivers and extended sea coast. From careful scrutiny of these natural features, we may not inaccurately estimate capacity for material prosperity, and may learn that while Providence has not made it attractive by an exuberant fruitfulness and blandness of climate, it has not, on the other hand, been subjected to those extremes of cold and heat which are prejudicial to life, but that under serene and invigorating skies, with provident amplitude by its external forms, its relative situation, and by the variety and nature of its internal resources, it has been fitly designed for the habitation of a people of complex civilization; and that will be found to be the true policy which recognizes these natural aptitudes and sees in the development of each the essential progress of the State.

Agriculture is undoubtedly our prime interest;—first in rank, first in magnitude, first in excellence; in it the great body of the people are employed; to it mainly the State owes its progress in population, and those improvements which contribute so largely to its wealth. An agricultural class seems to be indispensable to the constitution and preservation of a republican Commonwealth.

Without regard to the mere production of wealth, suppose the agricultural class produces only as much as suffices for the plentiful support of all its members, and no superabundance, as accumulated profit; still they have attained the highest end—they have cultivated and made productive their land, maintained their families, and reared them in industry, honesty, and those manly qualities which are the reliance of society and States.—That occupation which produces man in his best condition, is incomparably better for society than any system however profitable.

How shall this important interest be advanced? It has essentially two needs—a better cultivation of the settled, and settlement of the wilderness portions of our territory.

Of the twenty millions acres contained within our limits, four and one half millions only are in farms, and one half of these only what are denominated improved. These farms are cultivated by about 80,000 farmers and 20,000 laborers. They are generally fruitful and well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture and favorable to the growth of most of the vegetable productions of the northern States. With reasonable improvements and a better cultivation they would afford profitable employment and support to many times the number now engaged, furnish occupation at home for the surplus population that now goes abroad, and greatly swell the agregate agriculture of the State. Of the unsettled lands there are perhaps 2,000,000 acres in the valley of the Aroostook, and as much more in the counties of Piscataquis, Somerset and Franklin. These lands will compare favorably with any in the settled portions. The Aroostook region has been described as "a well wooded region, equaling in fertility the famed regions of the western States, and capable even under a less congenial clime of producing wheat and other grain fully equal in abundance with any soils of which we have any record." The improvement of one portion and the settlement of the other, it is obvious would have a most important bearing upon our growth and prosperity, and would render the State capable of sustaining a vast population. Provision has been made for the formation of societies under the patronage of the State, for the promotion of general agriculture, and also for a State Board of Agriculture for similar purposes, and which, doubtless, will prove useful in disseminating information and stimulating agriculturists to greater efforts for improvement.

He then alludes to the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, Insane Hospital, and Reform School; recommends that acting troops should receive some compensation for services. The affairs of the State Prison are discussed at some length. He closes by discussing the policy of the Free States on the question of slavery.

The Bethel Courier.

BETHEL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1859.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of

CADY & SMITH,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by F. SMITH.

D. CADY.
F. SMITH.

Bethel, Dec 30, 1858.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

SMITH & NUTTING,

for the publication of THE BETHEL COURIER and the transaction of Printing in its various branches.

F. SMITH.
JAS. NUTTING.

Bethel, Dec. 30, 1858.

TRAVELING IN THE CARS.

Comparatively few persons who travel in the cars at the present day, are aware that quite as great changes for the better have taken place since their introduction, as were those of a first class coach over that of a lumber wagon of earlier times.

Imagine yourself on the old Boston and Providence Railroad, twenty-five years ago. Purchasing your ticket in the station, or in the cars, at your option, you took your seat in a car mounted on four wheels, and capable of holding twenty-four persons. You stepped into the side, as in a stage-coach, with the additional luxury, that if you were corpulent or rheumatic, you could step from a platform on a level with your seat in the cars. Seats were arranged the same as in a coach, broad straps of leather being stretched across to support the backs of those in the central seats. The whole of the inside of the cars was lined with leather to prevent them from taking fire. All cotton clothing, umbrellas, and the like, were constantly catching fire from the numerous sparks that flew freely into the cars. The smoke was frequently very annoying. There were two classes of cars; the second class following in the rear of the tender was entirely open at the sides without springs, and containing hard, wooden benches. Of course, the exposure to sparks was very great. These were occupied, at half price, chiefly by colored persons, Irishmen, and *very rich men*, who could save a half dollar in a couple of hours.

The cars traveled at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour; but appeared to travel much faster, because they made such a rattling sound that persons could with difficulty converse with each other. This was owing to the fact, that the rails consisted of a flat bar spiked to the sleepers. The head of every rail was liable to project a little, so that the wheel struck against it, thereby producing a shock through the whole car.

Conductors passed from car to car, on a little platform outside. Brakemen were mounted on the cars, who, with long levers, secured a purchase against the tire of the wheel, by friction, so as to stop it. This was far less effectual than the present mode. They were constantly exposed to danger in passing under bridges. Cars could not be stopped then so readily as now; and when they started, it would be several minutes before they would get under sufficient speed to prevent a person from getting on board. As the different cars were connected by chains and had no buffers, when the cars stopped or started, a person was liable to be jerked from his seat. There was no steam whistle to regulate their motions. Everything was done by the bell. We remember seeing a car load of boards piled on [illegible] same as on a single pair of cart [illegible]. Such were some of the con[illegible] of early our traveling in this coun[illegible]. Be[illegible] persons traveled then feeling [illegible] security. A certain degree of [illegible]iety might be read in the counten[illegible] of nearly every passenger. Aged pe[illegible], especially, were rarely found to [illegible] a car ride.

Happily, [illegible] danger from accidents is far less [illegible] formerly in the old stage-coach.

TROUT FISH[illegible]. Few persons are aware of the ch[illegible] of Trout Fishing in Umbagog La[illegible]ing the winter months. In the [illegible] of December, no less than a ton [illegible] half of trout were caught. The[illegible] their way chiefly by way o[illegible]ll's Stage (which runs twice a [illegible] to the Lake,) and from[illegible]m Bethel to Portland and Boston. It [illegible] be fine sport for the fishermen, a[illegible] should be happy to have a printe[illegible]ast on one of a generous size. [illegible] good nature would be wonderfully [illegible] up thereby.

☞ We welcome to our ta[illegible] Barre (Mass.) Gazette, N. F. H[illegible] Editor, J. Henry Goddard Assis[illegible] Editor, gentlemen of rare liter[illegible] talent. It is a lively sheet, well fil[illegible] with that which is amusing and enter[illegible]taining. We welcome it as an old, and *tried* friend, as with it are connected our first ideas of the "art of all arts." May its light never grow dim.

☞ We have received from our friend, J. ALDEN SMITH, of Lewiston, a few specimens of Printing, which equals, if not excels anything we have ever seen in this line. We venture to say there is not a better printer in this State, and the people of Lewiston and vicinity are fortunate in having him located there. We trust he will continue as heretofore to meet with the patronage he deserves.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. C. B Davis in another column, who proposes opening a school for teaching the American system of Practical, Theoretical and Rapid Writing, of which he is Author. Mr. D. comes highly recommended, and we doubt not will receive a liberal patronage. A specimen left for our inspection equals anything we have ever seen.

A PROFITABLE COW.—A gentleman in this village received twenty-nine dollars, thirty one cents, for milk and butter, from a small cow, from the 6th of April to the last of December, besides the family supply of milk and butter and a surplus left, of 12 or 15 lbs. for winter.

— PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., announce that they have recently issued from the press, Volume 3rd of the History of the Reign of Philip 2nd of Spain, by William H. Prescott,. The admirers of Mr. Prescott will welcome this continuation of his masterly history of Spanish rule in Europe.

The same publishers have issued "Arabian Days' Entertainments," splendidly illustrated. Those beautiful German stories are said to be as entertaining as "The Arabian Night's Entertainments" and are free from its objectionable parts.

They have also published "Hymns of the Ages,' being selections from classical devotional poetry. In this work are gathered the hymns which have been esteemed by christians of all denominations generations.

—During the severe snow storm 4th inst. a Mrs Lee, residing at [illegible]comb, Me., left the house of a neig[illegible] return home, but not arriving as ex[illegible] search was made, and she was fou[illegible] in fifty yards of her house, frozen [illegible] having got lost in the storm.

—Rev Dr Nichols, Pastor of [illegible] Parish Church and Society in [illegible] and died at Cambridge, Mass, 6th [illegible] aged 74 years. He had been p[illegible] of the church for nearly half a cen[illegible] having been settled, as a colleag[illegible] with Dr Deane, June 7th. 1809.

☞ Mr. Daniel P[illegible]stings, of this village, recently c[illegible] in a trap a Lynx measuring six [illegible] four inches from tip to tip.

☞ Benjamin P[illegible]son, Esq., has our thanks for favo[illegible]

☞ We welcome to our paper the cordial letters of our friends. We should be happy to hear occasionally from our western correspondent, who is still affectionately remembered here by the friends of his youth. Such expressions of good will cheer us wonderfully in our efforts to please the public.

WILTON, Muscatine Co., Iowa, Dec. 29, 1858.

Messrs SMITH & NUTTING.

I have received through the politeness of our friend A. L. Burbank, Esq., the first number of the *Bethel Courier*. It gives me great pleasure that you have undertaken this noble enterprise upon the principles which you have laid down; never depart from them, and the *Courier* will be a welcome visitor to all those who love the truth, and feel an interest in their native Iowa.

It is just the paper that is needed, and one that should find a place in every family. The price is so low, that every one who part with a dollar, has no excuse. I assure you that success is your lot—Be faithful, and win the crown and when age shall call you from cares, and toils, which are ever [illegible]dant on those of your profession you enjoy the fruits of a well life, with still brighter prospects in future.

Truly,

D. BURK.

[illegible] Success.—We are glad [illegible] Atlantic Monthly is meet[illegible]vor from all sources. [illegible]ers printed nearly [illegible] the January number, [illegible]s entirely exhausted on [illegible]lication, thus compel[illegible] scribers and others [illegible] fore obtaining a copy [illegible] another edition of [illegible]press which will be [illegible] and with their pres[illegible] ll be able to supply [illegible] large it may be. [illegible] received by mail alone [illegible] aged [illegible], have aver[illegible] some [illegible] serial, [illegible] mensely [illegible] cess [illegible] ing publi[illegible] the emu[illegible] and instruc[illegible]

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward, of New York, presented the constitution adopted by the constitutional convention [illegible] Leavenworth, Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on [illegible].

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, [illegible]. Several members elect appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

The Freedman's Education bill was taken up, and passed by a vote of 24 against 18.

[illegible] was brought in January credentials of members were referred by Mr. Fessenden, [illegible] to the above committee, and [illegible] a special committee, [illegible] adj.

Mr. Crittenden, chairman, and reported [illegible] amendment. The bill [illegible] a sum not exceeding $[illegible] be paid *pro rata*, in [illegible] of the claims of Am[illegible] who had valid claims [illegible] such Republic, arising [illegible] captures and confiscation[illegible] ratification on July 31st, [illegible] Convention between the [illegible] and France. The cla[illegible] ascertained and settle[illegible] of Commissioners, at W[illegible] within two years.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

SENATE. The Pacific Railroad bill was discussed at some length.

HOUSE. Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] from the Committee on [illegible] a resolution calling [illegible] Secretary of the Interior to [illegible] under what law and by what au[illegible] the advisory board of agricu[illegible] to the Patent Office is ass[illegible] manner in which the dele[illegible] are appointed, and from what [illegible] they are paid.

— A man named [illegible] who recently eloped with an [illegible] a fair damsel at Milford, [illegible] here he passed by the nam[illegible], has been arrested for [illegible] at Rochester, N. H. [illegible] an wife, to whom he [illegible] absence opportunity of [illegible] from home for [illegible].

— From the [illegible] 7th December, [illegible] have been [illegible] New York [illegible] have com[illegible] of murde[illegible] period [illegible].

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.

SENATE.—In convention of the Senators elect, Mr. Hamlin, of Penobscot, was chosen Chairman.—Having been notified of their readiness, the Governor and Council came in and qualified the Senators elect.

Jos. B. Hall, of Presque Isle, was elected Secretary of the Senate.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of President. Hon. Chas. W. Goddard, of Danville, received 25 votes, all that were cast, and was declared elected.

Mr. G. took his seat with some appropriate remarks.

James M. Lincoln, of Bath, was chosen Assistant Secretary. Oren Currier was chosen Messenger, and Increase Blake, Assistant Messenger.

The rules and orders of the last Senate were adopted for the present.

The sessions of the Senate were fixed for 10 o'clock A. M., until further notice.

A committee of seven were appointed to examine the returns of Senatorial votes for the current political year.

The customary message having been sent to the Governor and Council, they appeared, and duly qualified the members.

Geo. W. Wilcox was then chosen Clerk of the House, receiving 80 out of 107 votes.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker, and Wm. T. Johnson, of Augusta, was declared elected.

Chas. A. Miller was then chosen Assistant Clerk, and messages were sent to the Governor and Council, and to the Senate, informing them of the organization of the House.

The Clerk was ordered to supply each of the members and officers of the House with one copy of the Legislative papers published by the conductors of the Kennebec Journal and Age.

The Clerk was directed to invite the several clergymen of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to officiate as Chaplains to the House, and assign to such of them as accept the invitation, their several days of service.

The sessions were fixed from 10 o'clock A. M., until otherwise ordered.

The Senate order for a joint committee to examine the returns of votes for Governor was passed in concurrence, and fifteen members joined on the part of the House. Adj.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

SENATE.—A committee of three [illegible] to prepare rules and [illegible] a joint committee of [illegible] part of the Senate, to [illegible] and orders for the [illegible] order, introduced [illegible] requesting the Governor, by Mr. B[illegible] state to the Senate such evidence [illegible] may have in his possession in [illegible] to the late elections in the County of [illegible] plantations in the County of [illegible] took, was tabled. Adj.

HOUSE.—Several members elect appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

[illegible] was brought in credentials of members were referred to the above committee, and [illegible] adj.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

SENATE.—Mr. Burpee, from the Select Committee on Gubernatorial votes, made a report declaring Hon. Lot M. Morrill elected Governor for the ensuing political year.

The report was accepted, and sent down for concurrence.

The Select committee was appointed to examine the returns of Senatorial votes, and has performed this duty, and reported that Hon. Lot M. Morrill had received a majority of the votes cast, when the Governor elect, and was duly qualified to enter upon the duties of the office of Governor.

The House concurred in the report of the Select Committee, and has ascertained and declared Real Estate votes, and appointed a committee to wait on the Governor elect.

IN CONVENTION.

The usual forms having been gone through, the Governor elect was escorted by the Council to the Senate Chamber, and took the oaths of office, and delivered his address.

The Convention was then dissolved, and the Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

A joint select committee of three on the part of the Senate was appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts and settle the same.

The hour of meeting, on Monday, was fixed at 11 o'clock A. M., until otherwise ordered.

The Senate appointed to receive the votes for Secretary of State, and declared the whole number of votes 155, of which Josiah Smith, Jr. had 112, and was declared duly elected Secretary of State for the current political year.

GISLATURE.

EDNESDAY, Jan. 5.
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TUESDAY, Jan. 6.
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The Bethel Courier.

MAILS.

Mails close as follows:—
To Portland, - - - - 10 A. M.
To Island Pond - - - - 4 P. M.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Morning train leaves Bethel for Portland at 10 1-2, A. M. Returning—arrives from Portland at 4 1-2, P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 1-1-4 P. M., in the following churches:—
First Congregationalist, - - Rev. Mr. Beck.
Second " Rev. Mr. Garland.
Universalist, - - - - Rev. Mr. Gaines.

MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.

Sunday evenings at 6 o'clock, at the vestry. Bible Class, Tuesday evenings. Prayer Meeting Saturday evenings.

COLD WEATHER.

The present week will long be remembered as the *cold week*. From Saturday till Wednesday noon it has been at no time above zero, in this village. On Tuesday, at sunrise, the Thermometer ranged all the way from 30 to 38 degs. below. It was the coldest, but once, ever recorded here, which occurred, Feb. 7th, 1855, when it stood from 36 to 40 below.

We give below the record of different localities, on Tuesday, Jan. 11th.

Halifax, N. S., 0.
St. John, N. B, 24 below.
Calais, 29.
Portland, 21.
Dover, N. H., 31.
Keene, N. H., 32.
Fitchburg, Mass., 25.
New Bedford, Mass. 13.
White River Junction, Vt., 38.
St. Johnsbury, Vt., 40.
Flume House, Franconia, N. H., 35.
Plymouth, N. H., 32.
Burlington, Vt., 18.
Holderness, N. H., 36.
Brattleboro', Vt., 30.

Montpelier, Vt., Ther. remained congealed from midnight till daylight, when it shrunk so as to give 50 below.

The Boston Journal says:—Our record of the cold weather on Monday closed at midnight with the thermometer fifteen degrees below zero. The night continued intensely cold until daylight, when the thermometers in various parts of the city recorded 12 to 16 degrees below zero. At East Boston, at 6 A. M., it was eighteen below.

The temperature of 12 below zero has been but once previously reached in this city within thirty-five years, viz., on Feb. 7, 1855.

In New York city it was 13 below at sunrise.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A pressure of other matter prevents us from inserting the several communications of our friends this week.

W. shall have a place soon.
H., Boston, on file.
FRATERNITY HONY, yours is rather too long for our columns, but we will find room for a portion of it.
A. B. B., Kansas, shall have a place. Shall be glad to have short sketches of that country from him.
THE MISSION OF THE FLOWERS shall grace our columns.
GENIE received—will appear in our next.
T. P. D. TEWKSBURY, Ms. Yours shall find a place in our next.
ABEL respectfully declined.
LUZERNA. Will she favor us with No. 2, that we may the better judge of the manner in which she treats her subject.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT. We learn that the old folks, in this village, are having good times every week, in rehearsing the music of olden times.—As we are not among the number, we cannot say much about them, further than to encourage them to live over again, the scenes of their youth. They will live the longer for it.

FIRE.—The School House on Grover Hill, in this town, was burned on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11th, from a defect in the funnel. The books were all saved. We hope no good school-house in this town, will meet with such calamity.

FIRE.—The house, stable and outbuildings of Mr. Stevens, of this town, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The fire is supposed to have originated from ashes in a wooden vessel having been put in the stable or one of the outbuildings. The inmates of the house had barely time to escape in their night clothes. Nothing of any amount was saved. The loss is supposed to be not less than $1500. The house being situated on the other side of the road, was not burned. *Norway Advertiser.*

☞ The editor of The New Orleans Advocate has this incident about the ravages of the yellow fever in that city, related to him by one of the Methodist pastors:—

"The preacher was called a few days since to attend the funeral of a young man. Before his sickness he was a stout, buoyant, manly youth. He was from the State of Maine and had been here but a short time. He was attacked by the yellow fever, and soon died, with no mother or relation to watch by his bedside, or to sooth him with that sympathy which none but those of our own 'dear kindred blood, can feel or manifest. He died among strangers and was buried by them. When the funeral service was over and the strangers who ministered to him were about to close the coffin, an old lady who stood by, stopped them and said, 'Let me kiss him for his mother!'—We have yet to find the first man or woman to whose eye this simple recital has not brought tears."

☞ The last Lewiston Journal, has not come to hand. We hope to receive it regular, as it is one of the very best papers upon our exchange list.

☞ Through the liberality of our citizens, Signs have been put up throughout the village, containing the names of the streets.

BETHEL PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE COURIER

Flour	$4.75 a 7.50	Beef,	4 a 6 1-2
Corn,	1,00	Round Hogs,	6 a 7 1-2
Rye,	92 a 1,00	Ham,	7 a 9
Oats,	40	Chickens,	7 a 8
Butter,	15 a 18	Turkeys,	9 a 10
Cheese,	9 a 12	Beans,	1.25 a 1.37
Eggs,	16	Wool,	28 a 50
Apples,	1,50 a 2,00	Woolskins,	50 a 1,00
Dried Apples,	6 a 8	Hay,	8,00 a 12,00
Potatoes,	25 a 35	Wood,	1.50 a 2,50

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1859

At market, 750 Beeves, 190 Stores, 5900 Sheep, 650 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Extra, $8 00; first quality, 7 50; second, 6 50; third, 5 00.

Working Oxen.—None.

Milch Cows.—$80 a 40; common, $19 a 21.

Veal Calves.—$1 00 a 6 00.

Yearlings.—None; two yrs. old $18 a 22; three yrs old $22 a 29.

Hides.—7 1-2 a 8. Calf Skins.—12 a 13.

Swine.—Fat hogs, 6 1-4; pigs, 5; retail, 5 1-2 a 6.

Marriages.

In Hebron, 1st inst., by Rev. C. Parker, Rev. Horace B. Marshall, of Hartland, to Miss Annie L. Turner, of Hebron.

In Medford, Mass., Mr. Wm. P. Stearns of Paris, Me., to Miss Louisa Richardson of M.

Deaths.

In Waterford, Jan 5th, of Paralysis, Calvin Farrar, Esq., aged 44. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and was well known as the earnest advocate and proprietor of a water-cure establishment in that town.

In this town, 21st ult., Mrs. Mary, wife of Elder Samuel Hazelton, aged 71.

In Monticello, Minnesota, Kate L., wife of F. J. Barlow, aged 20.

THE QUESTION IS

WHERE can I do the best? and it always comes up in the minds of those who are in want of

GROCERIES,

or any article of necessity, comfort or convenience. This question can be satisfactorily answered at the Store formerly occupied by Freeman, Barker & Co., where can be found the best and largest assortment of

FLOUR

in the county. Also—a constant supply of

FRESH MEAT,

and a complete assortment of choice Family Groceries and

CLOTHING.

☞ Possessing facilities that cannot be surpassed for the purchase of Flour, enables us to sell at wholesale and retail prices that defy competition.

All articles purchased at this Store warranted to be of the first quality and give perfect satisfaction.

GEO. D. BLAKE, Agt.

THE AMERICAN

WRITING CLASS

Will Open, If Scholars can be Obtained,

On Monday, Jan. 17,

At the Academy in Bethel, at 7 o'clock in the evening

Taught by C. B. DAVIS, and assistants.

Terms.

Practical Penmanship, 26 lessons, one hour each, $2,00. Tuition payable at commencement of school. Scholars find Ink and Penholders.

Specimens of Penmanship may be seen with Large Bills, at the Post Office. 5tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having entered into Copartnership with T. E. MEAD, for the purpose of carrying on the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS more extensively, is desirous of settling his former accounts and therefore wishes that all persons indebted to him would call and settle the same immediately.

PINCKNEY BURNHAM.

Bethel, Jan. 21, 1859. 3w5

Woolen Goods,

BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS, TWEEDS, AND
SATINETS.

ALSO—A Good Assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

For Sale at KIMBALL'S

BETHEL, Jan. 7, 1859. tf-4

W. J. HAYDEN & CO

Dealers in

STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, LEAD PIPE

SHEET LEAD, PUMPS,

Ploughs, Farming Tools,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

TIN WARE, &c., &c.

Job Work done to Order.

Bethel Hill, Dec. 24, 1858. 2tf

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.

MEN'S, BOYS' & YOUTHS'

THICK BOOTS.

MEN'S FINE CALF BOOTS,
" CONGRESS BOOTS.
LADIES' CONGRESS BOOTS,
" GAITER BOOTS,
" KID and Grain SHOES,
MISSES' SHOES and BOOTEES,
CHILDRENS' SHOES.

For Sale at KIMBALL'S.

BETHEL, Jan. 7, 1859. tf-4

KILLING AND CURING!

STRYCHNINE for killing Foxes, and PATENT MEDICINES for curing People.

For sale by

J. S. ABBOTT.

Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858. 1tf

COTTON GOODS!

HEAVY BROWN SHEETINGS!
MEDIUM AND LIGHT "
FINE BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS,

Cotton Flannels!

Tickings, Drills and Denims,

For Sale cheap for CASH at

KIMBALL'S.

BETHEL, Jan. 7, 1859. tf-4

Cheap for Cash.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

adapted to the

COUNTRY TRADE!

Constantly on hand at

KIMBALL'S.

BETHEL, Jan. 7, 1859. tf-4

1859. 1859.

GREAT REDUCTION!!

By special arrangements made with the Publishers of the following popular and well-known Magazines, we are enabled to furnish them in connection with the COURIER, at the following reduced rates:

One copy of the Courier and the Atlantic Monthly one year, $3,00.

One copy of the Courier and Harpers' Magazine, one year, $3,00.

One copy of the Courier and Harpers' Weekly, one year, $4,75.

One copy of the Courier and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, $3,00

One copy of the Courier and Peterson's Magazine, one year, $2,50.

One copy of the Courier and Arthur's Home Magazine, one year, $2,50

☞ Payments to be made strictly in advance.

ALFRED TWICHELL,

Custom BOOT and SHOE

Manufacturer,

BETHEL HILL, ME.

R. A. CHAPMAN,

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and well selected Stock of

Dry Goods!

well adapted to the present season, consisting of

Broadcloths!
Cassimeres,
Doeskins,
Satnets,
Alapaccas,
Lyonese,
MUSLINS DE LAINES,
VALENCIA PLAIDS,
Ladies Cloths,

great variety of PRINTS, Bleached and unBleached Cotton and Warp Yarns.

Also—a good Stock

FLOUR!

different brands, a general assorment of GROCERIES,

Crockery & Glass-Ware,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
NAILS and BASS. BOOTS,
SHOES and LEATHER,

Factors,

Ready-Made Clothing
CAPTINGS.

HATS, Caps,

BUFFALOES!!

☞ All Goods will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, and persons coming into the purpose of buying Goods, are requested to call and examine his prices before purchasing elsewhere.

R. A. C. wants for Goods and Cash, 3000 Bushels White Beans, 5 Tons of Butter, 2 Tons Dried Apples, Herds Grass Seed, Cheese, Wool Skins.

Bethel, Dec. 17, 1858. 3tf

Oxbunty AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Mid Oxford Co. Ag. Soc. is hereby notified that a Special Meeting of said Society will be held at their office, at South Paris, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at one o'clock, P. M., together in relation to the affairs of the Society.

A full meeting is desired, as the Trustees are more full interchange of views with the members than can be obtained at the Annual Meeting.

A statement of the financial Affairs of the Society will be laid before that time.

PER ORDER,

E. H. HOWE, Secretary.

Dated at Norway, Jan. 7, 1859. 3w4

NOTICE.

WILLIAM who received from me a LETTER TYPE from me at Portland with a promise to return the same to MR. WHITE, of BETHEL, please do so without delay, and oblige

ALEX. S. HALL.

Auburn, Jan. 7, 1859. 3w4

TIN PLACE

RODS,
RAIN GUTTERING!!
STOVES,
PIPES,
Or anything else of a Country
TIN WARE, at
CAHOON'S,
Neat,
Bethel, Me.
Bethel, Dec. 17, 1858. 1tf

CAHOON'S PATENT BROADCAST SEED SOWER,

FOR SOWING

Wheat, Oats, Barley,

Grass-Seed, &c.

Patented Sept. 1st, 1857. Re-issued May 11th, 1858.

PATENTED IN EUROPE.

The Horse Power Machine,

At the walking gait of a horse, sows from *ten to fifteen acres* per hour.

The Hand Machine,

At the walking gait of a man, sows from *four to eight acres* per hour.

These machines are substantially built, and do the work in a very superior manner, as numerous certificates from those who have used them fully prove.

They have taken the 1st Prizes at the UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL FAIR, held at Richmond, Va., 1858.

Also,—At *Missouri State Fair*, in a grand trial of Broadcast Seed Sowers, held at St. Louis, Mo., 1858. *Kentucky State Fair*, holden at Louisville, Ky., 1858, "with high commendation of the committee." *Michigan State Fair*, holden at Detroit, 1858. *Pennsylvania State Fair*, holden at Pittsburg, 1858. *Maine State Fair*, holden at Augusta, 1858; and at numerous other State and County Fairs.

The HAND MACHINE, which is especially adapted to the Farms of New England, is built of iron, and will last a man his life-time.

A person can sow with it and do the work perfectly, who has had no experience in sowing, whatever—and a saving of at least three-fourths of the labor is made by its use.

A complete division of the seed is effected, and each kernel falls separately upon the ground; causing great regularity of distribution, and giving the best oportunity for the growth and development of the grain. As a result of which, a large saving of seed is made, (estimated by some to be fully one-third,) and an increased and better crop is produced.

For sale on liberal terms and prices by

GILMAN CHAPMAN,
Bethel, Me.

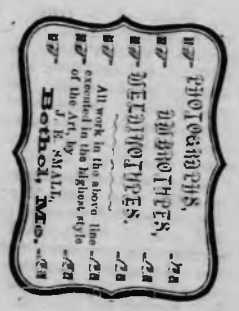
Or by

D. H. FURBISH, Proprietor.
CHAS. W. CAHOON,
Corresponding Agent.

OFFICE—York Street—Opposite Portland Sugar House,
PORTLAND, Maine.

☞ Circulars containing certificates from Farmers who have used the Machines, forwarded on application as above.

Jan. 7, 1859. 4tf



Gold and Silver SPECTACLES,

TO suit all ages, together with a good assortment of useful and FANCY GOODS, such as

WALLETS,
PORT MONIES,
SCISSORS,
HAIR BRUSHES.
TOYS,
RAZORS,
PERFUMERY,
HAIR OIL,
POCKET KNIVES,

Gold and Steel PENS, Violin Strings, and a great many other goods not specified here.

JOHN S. ABBOTT.

Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858. 1tf

Wanted.

A FEW CORDS of good, dry, Hard Wood, in exchange for the "Courier." Apply at this office.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

WE HAVE ON HAND AND offer for sale at

Lowest Prices,

quality considered, as follows:—

539 Half Chests Oolong TEAS.
60 " " Souchong "
30 " " Gunpowder "
50 " " Young Hyson

213 boxes "E. Chapman," "I. Hamilton," "World's Fair," "Pine Tree," "Jewel of Ophir," "Iris," "Virginia Belle," "Pride of Union," and "Cornucopia"

TOBACCO.

93 bags Rio, Santos and Java

COFFEE.

85 barrels Refined SUGARS.

10 hhds. New Crop, New Orleans

SUGAR.

45 bbls. New Crop, New Orleans

MOLASSES.

23 hhds. Cienfuegos do.

390 whole, half and quarter boxes

RAISINS.

70 bbls. Mess and Clear PORK.

5 tierces LARD.

3000 casks NAILS.

1800 lbs. No. 1 Dutch Gov't and Penang NUTMEGS.

29 tierces Carolina RICE.

900 boxes Scaled and No. one

HERRING.

15,000 lbs. POLLOCK FISH.

20,000 lbs. COD "

300 boxes GLASS.

200 coils different sized Manilla

CORDAGE.

100 doz. PAILS; 50 nests TUBS, 3s and 8s, together with all the Goods going to make up a stock of GROCERIES for the Country Trade.

Davis, Twitchell & Chapman,

85 Commercial St.,
(Nearly opposite head of Custom House Wharf)
PORTLAND, ME.

Jan. 7, 1859. 3m1

NEW JEWELRY STORE!!

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce that he has recently fitted up a Store in [redacted] COURIER" BUILDING, Post Office, where he is prepared to do kinds of work in his line with neatness and despatch.

☞ All work warranted.

Also—Gun and Pistol repairing.

S. A. RUSSELL.

Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858. 1tf

S. H. CHAPMAN,

Horse Shoer & Farrier,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of the above work in the neatest manner.

Forge Coal constantly on hand and for sale.

BOARDING by the day or week on reasonable terms.

☞ Horses and Carriages to let.

Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858. 1y1

The Bethel Courier : : : A Home Paper.

(Continued from First Page.)

to like and admire him. When he was of the party when they went out to enjoy of the amusements of the holidays, she was happy as need be; for he took the trouble of explaining things to her, and seemed rather to applaud than ridicule her simplicity. She was sorry indeed when the last pleasant day of his visit was gone not to return again until summer.

Both the Earl of Beverly and Mr. Lancaster had remarked the fancy which their children had taken to each other, and both began to have visions of the future which they at first laughingly, and then seriously; discussed in confidence together.

May was beautiful, bright, charming, was her father's only heir, not only to his valuable estates in America but to those he should inherit from his father, Lord Lancaster.

Arthur was the oldest son, and would inhert his father's title. He would need a fortune when he married; the children already liked each other; there was no real relationship between them—what match could be better planned, or promise more for the welfare of all concerned? So thought the two fathers as they discussed the affair.

Mr. Lancaster had always had a lurking ambition about him which promised to be gratified in the career of his daughter. To have her so beautiful as she promised to be, and the wife of an earl, and with abundance of wealth at her command, was a prospect which kindled his pride and love in this

"Sole daughter of his house and heart"

He resolved that she should be most carefully trained in every elegant accomplishment; while he could not regret that the first years of her life had been spent amid influences which had given her such lovely traits of character.

May escaped from the company of the tormenting Clara by going to visit [illegible] however, to the project which they had on foot, the Earl and Mr. Lancaster visited at one house during college vacation, that the boy and girl, so unconsciously to themselves singled out as future man and wife, should have an opportunity of renewing their former pleasant acquaintance.

May enjoyed herself much more in the summer out in the country, free to rove the beautiful parks and lawns, and with a pony to ride, than she had done in London.

She had promised the Potters to write them an occasional letter; and the one or two she wrote that season were full of accounts of how much she was enjoying, and how kind all her new friends were, except her Cousin Clara; and a great deal about what a fine boy Arthur Beverly was, and what races they had on their ponies—how she could ride as fast and make her horse jump as high a bar as he, and how he made her laugh twenty times a day, and was a little wild sometimes, but so kind and good at heart.

These letters, after being read and re-read by Mr. and Mrs. Potter, were treasured up for "the boys" to peruse when they came home at the expiration of their first year at school.

"Our little wildwood flower, born in that very old cabin that now stands down to the end o' the lot, will be a great lady and make a great match when she grows up."

Peter Potter would say, musingly, holding the letters in his hand: "Wife, do you mind the time that her mother came riding up out o' the perrairie like a beautiful spirit, and you came to the door to help make out what she might be? Well, I tell ye, there aint another woman in this world like Miss Lancaster; and little May will be as much like her as two peas."

"Mind the time, husband! I guess I shall never forget it! I never begrudged all the trouble she made me with her sickness. The very looks of her face was thanks enough. Lawful sakes! but it was queer though, wasn't it now? To think of their being real lords and ladies, and all that happened to 'em arterwards! It's mighty like a story!"

"Thir never was a better Demycrat in principle in this country than Miss Lancaster, ef she was born in England. Her husband was pretty tolerable too, though occasionally he'd get a little highfalutin; I s'pose it was bred in him. But that cabin, Melissy! I tell ye that cabin shall stand till it rots down. Nobody shall pull that to pieces while I'm alive. Our own children were not born in it; but, ef pretty May ever comes back to visit this country, she'll like to look at the blessed old shanty in which her bright eyes saw the light."

"Dear me, Peter! do you know I've sometimes thought that, if they had a strayed in this country, she and Amos would a got married when she was grown up? The boys sot a wonderful store by her—'specially Amos; he was dreadful down at the mouth when she went away."

"Stuff, Melissy! stuff! Still I must say she might go a great ways and not find a better husband than Amos, of I do say it myself. That boy's smart enough for two; and that's not the best of it—he's honorable and high-minded as the day is long.—There's nothing mean about him."

"I'm proud of both our boys—Daniel's steady, and good as anybody can ask, and smart, husband. Still, he haint that itching to know everything and never be satisfied with larnin' that Amos has. Daniel's good-looking, too."

"So's Amos. But what the use of speaking about what can't be helped? They'll find 'em good wives among the girls around here. And May Lancaster will grow up and marry an earl, and p'raps forget that ever she saw a log-cabin."

"It's not in her to forget her friends! Howsomever, she's but a child; and we can't expect she'll remember us always, I suppose. I do hope Amos will find a wife that's suitable when he's ready to get married."

Mothers never think their sons' wives are good enough—when, like as not, they're a sight *too* good. Don't be too critical and particular, Melissy, even when Amos brings a wife home. You're too good-natured a woman for that."

"Waal, I should call this borrowin' trouble for the future," laughed Mrs. Potter, as she arose to put away the letters.

CHAPTER VII.

It was a gala night at Lord Lancaster's, for a lord our quondam squatter had grown to be. It was May's sixteenth birthday, and her fond parents were making a festival for her; not a grand party into which she was to be introduced as a young lady, for her mother wished her to linger for a time upon the fair threshold of girlhood, before she hurried her into the mazes of womanhood. It was a party made up of May's young friends, with such married people only as were intimate friends of the family. The Earl of Beverly and all his house were there; Clara, a showy, accomplished girl, still cherishing a feeling of envy against her cousin; and Arthur, a youth of twenty, handsome and gay enough to provoke the admiration of all the girls in the room.—He had eyes, though, but for one; his glances were continually seeking those of his sweet cousin May; and he lingered near her, proud of the attention and affection lavished upon her. She stood to receive her guests, attired with all that charming simplicity which marks the dress of a refined English girl from the more costly adornments which American young ladies feel themselves at liberty to wear. Her white muslin dress was bound at the waist with a rose-colored silken sash. She had a cluster of delicate flowers on her bosom, and others in her hair, which she still wore in the childish fashion, its bright curls glittering about her neck. Her eyes were blue and pure as the heaven, and bright as its stars. A fair, well-developed forehead, a most lovable mouth, a beautiful oval contour of face, and a fresh complexion, as smooth and delicate as it was blooming, were some of the peculiarities of her beauty; yet there was a deeper charm than all these in her *expression*. Innocence of heart and nobility of soul beamed from every feature. It was no wonder that Lady Lancaster regarded her with a feeling of heartfelt happiness, for the mother knew that her child was as good and intelligent as she was lovely. Her father's mind was full of ambitious love. He and the earl were anticipating a speedy fulfilment of their long-cherished plan. They felt sure that the heart of the young people would very soon find expression in words—perhaps that very night; and they should consent to the betrothal, and in a cotle of years they would have—ah, sut a wedding!—They remarked with mutual smiles Arthur's excessive motion, and the laughing looks of affition and confidence with which Mi repaid it. The couple themselves we ignorant of this scrutiny, and of the motives attached to their condt.

May was scarcely old enough to be dreaming of marriag She regarded her cousin, for such s always called him, with more fav than any one else. They were frits, and always had been; any dayight find them lovers.

The company were scarcely gathere when a servant brht Lady Lancaster a card; the gleman, he sai was waiting in th brary to know she would see him at evening. S read the name tv or thrice bef it flashed across her memory o "Amos Potter las. She immately went to gethe son of her friends. She forgotten, as she passed along, thix years had probably made as at a change in as in others, and prepared see the tall, sunburyouth from om she had parted long befor As she stepped into library, a tleman rose to his of so diff an appearance from at she had pected, that, for an ant, she w most disconcerted.

"Can this Amos, the e boy that used to sit lette out by my knee?" she claimed, le gave him her hand all her cordiality.

"It is the slittle b And I believe that it the vision inspired by the less even me by such a te that unrolled me ever since ently the path she recorded."

The manly trer with sincere emotion said:

"I ought to flat if any of the results are o she answered, regarding man with friendly inte

Full six fe with a splendid head ders, bold features ra ly intellectual expr pass waves of glossy bro ing their contour, and s majestic in their sing As latter would have attr ed even in a crowd of g n. He had nothing of polish of the young le temen in the drawing s there was no *gaucherie* that he did; his dem formed to his mind, st ward, manly.

Lady ra very much pleased by conversed for half an animated manner. Inquired after and the past Lady Lancaster learned about to travel in Eng ce for information in sciences with which h himself. She was sur rapid development of er, and the great variety tion he had acquired.

All his Potter had not inquired He purposed to, continu me feeling made him alt his voice; he hoped Lancaster would speak; me she did.

"Y orgottet you little pet." This May's sixteen Sixteen ars since she dear eyes in our mother and how carrying is chan having one of her y to help b celebrate casion; an am sure delighted nexpected earliest fu to the nam

The ll march bo up before noon will some shrink fter fire of s's eyes; t Amos heed about ated that nin the mi ch company.

"B ou to see Ne night. king so well so happy. be glad to fr so pr By the way, Potter, t asked you n are m

"M ied yet, Lady caster, been too mu sorbed to take time n ed, as he venh a wife, briliantly lit her d not confess salo her reason then t the

T gay and flutte ducte her guest cro standing in her sh

"he gody companie"

gay one great ind ast nen his eyes st hand a stroll ill on the simple litty l.

udedert week

Agricultural.

BETHEL FARMERS' CLUB.

The fourth meeting of the season was held at T. Hilliard Chapman's. Subject for discussion: "The most profitable Farm Crop."

The President made a few introdutory remarks. He said that formerly it was supposed that corn was the most productive crop; but of late years, as long as he could sell potatoes at 25 cents per bushel, he regarded the latter crop as the most profitable.

Gilman Chapman, Esq., was called upon. He couldn't make a profit in anything unless it was in making his farm better. His corn, and potatoes, and oats, cost him more than they come to. Farmers were a down trodden class. He lost on his stock; he worked all summer to get some hay, and spent all the winter in giving it to his cattle. So pathetic was he, that it came near drawing tears from all present—from excessive laughing.

Dr. Fanning manfully resisted his logic, though with but little success, until the question was proposed to Squire C.: "Why do you work so much, then, on your farm, if you find no profit from it?" Here, all thought, was a poser; but the answer was ready, "*It was his great fondness for labor* that kept him at work levelling down and filling up the rough places on his farm." This was acknowledged a clincher. Somehow, all those who had been regarded as our most flourishing farmers, with a single exception, seemed to sympathize with the Squire, until the latter proposed as the next subject, "To solve the question, how farmers contrive to get through the world at all." This was regarded as impertinent, and the question accepted was, "*The quality, quantity, and method of using seed in cultivation.*"

It was resolved not to inform the ladies of the discussion for the evening, but to proceed silently to eat the best apples we have seen this year. Next meeting Friday Eve., Jan. 15th, at M. A. Mason's.

REPORTER.

A few weeks since, I received a letter from SIMEON ABBOT, Esq., a good farmer of West Concord, N. H. His letter is dated Jan. 13. He writes:

"It is sixteen years since I commenced using saw-dust and shavings as an absorbent, by littering the cattle and wherever there is liquid manure, or wash from the barn, sink, or house to prevent waste or loss. I do not think it is the best thing that can be used for this purpose, although it is good, and where it can be had for a trifling cost, and the distance not far to cart it, I am well persuaded it will pay the farmer for all toil and cost he may be at to procure it. I have used some years, as many as fifty cart-loads of pine shavings and saw-dust, (never having used hard wood,) without perceiving or detecting the least injury to the growing crops at the first application, or to succeeding crops years afterward.

"The first time I tried it, I put ten cart-loads under my cattle stalls in the fall, to absorb the liquid manure. My barn then stood three feet above the ground; since then, I have raised it up seven feet, and have a cellar under the whole—a convenience every farmer, who can, should have. The next spring I found the saw-dust well saturated with the urine, and used it on land for Swedish turnips—the land the previous year was planted with potatoes, without manure. On one part of the field I used hog manure, the same number of loads. I had a good crop of turnips, and did not see any difference where I put hog manure or saw-dust. I have used it for potatoes at the rate of thirty loads to the acre, and also for corn, and can testify that as far as I can judge, I have never perceived any injury to my crops from it."

Last year Mr. Abbot raised 180 bushels of sound corn on three acres of land, at a cost of thirteen cents per bushel. He used 25 loads of manure to the acre—30 bushels to the load. There was a good proportion of pine shavings and saw-dust mixed with the manure, well saturated with urine.

Albany Cultivator.

Stage Notice.

MAIL STAGE will leave Bethel Tuesdays & Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Newry, North Newry, Grafton, Letter B, and Errol, N. H., arriving at Errol at 6 P. M.

Returning—Leave Errol on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M., for Bethel, arriving in season for up and down trains.

N. B. All express orders will receive prompt attention. A. M. MERRILL, Proprietor.

Bethel, Dec. 17, 1858. 1yl

ALFRED TWICHELL,

Custom BOOT and SHOE

Manufacturer,

BETHEL HILL, Me.

DRY GOODS

—AND—

GROCERIES.

F. S. CHANDLER,

Would respectfully inform the inhabitants of BETHEL and vicinity, that he is constantly receiving additions to his large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

which he will sell at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES!!

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

F. S. CHANDLER.

Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858. 1tf

BRASS CLOCKS,

OF ALL KINDS;

Also—a good assortment of SILVER and PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, and

BUTTER KNIVES,

Constantly on hand and for sale low, by

JOHN S. ABBOTT.

Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858. 1tf

!! Druggists & Apothecaries. !!

JAS. R. LUNT & CO.,

108 Middle St., Portland,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE DRUGS and CHEMICALS,

Shoulder Braces,

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters,

and all the Popular

PATENT MEDICINES of the day.

Also—CIGARS of every Grade and Brand.

Portland, Dec. 24, 1858. 2m2

WATCHES & JEWELRY

JOHN S. ABBOTT

DEALER IN

WATCHES and JEWELRY

Of every description.

He is also fully prepared to put in perfect order all kinds of WATCHES & CLOCKS and warrant them,—also all kinds of JEWELRY repaired. New glass set in old Spectacle bows.

☞ All Goods sold or work done by him will be warranted as he represents.

Oil Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Letter Engraving neatly executed.

☞ Work done at short notice.

Bethel Hill, Dec 10, 1858. 1tf

A Choice Lot of

T C I E O F N N E Just O Received R by C Y

F. S. Chandler,

3tf BETHEL HILL.

HUNTER & NIMROD!!

ANIMALS and BIRDS set up in good style, and warranted to keep any length of time in any climate. Skulls of all kinds of Animals of these regions furnished at short notice.

Also—FRESH TROUT sent to order, and constantly on hand.

☞ Parties guided in any part of Oxford County Wilds, Fishing or Hunting.

J. G. RICH,

Dec. 30. tf Letter B, Oxford Co., Me.

SOMETHING NEW!

COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted during the month of Jan. 1859, in exchange for

Photographs! Ambrotypes!!

Melainotypes, &c., at the Bethel Photograph Gallery, Small's Block.

Bethel, Dec. 30, 1858. 3tf

TURK'S ISLAND SALT,

At FORTY-TWO Cts. per Bushel,

For sale at the CHEAP CASH STORE of

☞ F. S. CHANDLER. ☜

Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858. 1tf

HAIR CUTTING, Shaving and Champooing by ALFRED TWICHELL,

1yl Bethel Hill, Me.

OYSTERS served up in every style by ALFRED TWICHELL,

1yl Bethel Hill, Me.

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss: Dec. 18, A.D. 185

TAKEN on Execution, and will be previously redeemed, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction on SATUREAY, the 29th day of January 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Post Office in Bethel, in said County, the *Right in Equity* which **Jeremiah Hermon** had on the ninth day of March A. D. 1858, when the same was attached on the original Writ, to redeem the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One undivided third part of Township Letter C, (so-called,) in said County being the same described in a Deed from Ira C. Kimball to the said Hermon dated Dec. 13th, 1853, and Recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 101, page [illegible] to which deed reference may be had for more full description thereof.

GILMAN L. BLAKE, *Deputy*

Bethel, Dec. 31, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss: Dec. 18, A.D. 185

TAKEN on Execution, and will be previously redeemed, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of January A.D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Post Office in Bethel, in said County, the Right in Equity which **Cyrus W. Buck** had on the [illegible] August, A.D. 1858, when the same was attached on the original Writ, to secure Plaintiff's lien claim on for materials furnished for building the same, to redeem the Steam Mill, [illegible] and the land on which it is situated being all and the same property described in a Mortgage Deed thereof, from Lawson E. Foster and Buck to Gilman C. Dudley, dated December 22d A.D. 1857; and recorded with Oxford Records, Book [illegible] page 316, to which deed reference may be had for a more particular description thereof.

G. L. BLAKE, *Deputy Sheriff*

Bethel, Dec. 31, 1858. 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss: Dec. 18, A.D. 185

TAKEN on Execution, and will be previously redeemed, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of January A.D. 1859, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Post Office in Bethel, in said County, all the Right in Equity which **Franklin Buck** and **Francis B. Dudley** had on the 8th day of March last, when the same was attached on the original Writ, to redeem the following described Real Estate, to wit: the same described in a Deed thereof, from Lawson E. Foster to the said Buck and Dudley, dated February 25th A.D. 1857; and recorded with Oxford Records, Book 112, page [illegible] to which deed reference may be had for more full description thereof.

G. L. BLAKE, *Deputy Sheriff*

Bethel, Dec. 31, 1858. 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss: Dec. 18, A.D. 185

TAKEN on Execution, and will be previously redeemed, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of January A.D. 1859, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Post Office in Bethel, in said County, all the Right in Equity which **Daniel Lary** had on the 2d day of October A.D. 1858, when the same was attached on the original Writ, to redeem the following described Real Estate, to wit: the same described in a Deed thereof, from Lawson E. Foster to the said Buck and Dudley, dated May 20th A.D. 1858; and recorded with Oxford Records, Book 88, pages 96 and 97, to which deed reference may be had for a more particular description thereof.

G. L. BLAKE, *Deputy Sheriff*

Bethel, Dec. 31, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss: Dec. 17, A.D. 18[illegible]

TAKEN on Execution, and will be previously redeemed, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of January A.D. 1859, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Post Office in Bethel, in said County, all the Right, Title, Interest and Claim by reason of possession, improvement or otherwise, or Right in Equity which **James S. Douglass** had on the 19th day of July A.D. 1858, when the same was attached on the original Writ, in and to the following described Real Estate, to wit: the same whereon said James S. Douglass now lives, and has occupied the past season, being a part of lot numbered forty-seven in the fourth range of lots in Township Letter B, (so-called) in said County of Oxford, containing [illegible] acres, more or less.

G. L. BLAKE, *Deputy*

Bethel, Dec. 31, 1858.

D. P. YOU[illegible]

DEALER IN

Boots & S[illegible]

WOULD call the attention of the public to his Winter [illegible] His Goods are selected with [illegible] he feels confident that he can [illegible] cle equal to any in this [illegible]

☞ He also manufactures [illegible] mens' Misses' and Children's [illegible]

Store in Chapm[illegible]

Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 185[illegible]

DR. CUT[illegible]

Improved CHEST [illegible]

SUSPEN[illegible]

For Sale by

F. S. CHAN[illegible]

☞ At the Cheap Ca[illegible]

Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858.